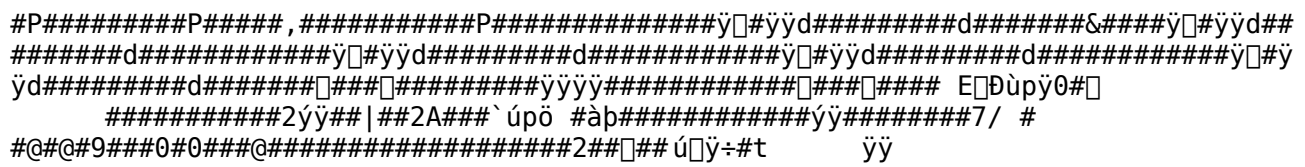

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########è###Good Afternoon Ladies and Gentleman, My name is _________, my position is___________. This Block of instruction will last approximately 1 hour and will be followed by a hands on practical exercise in which I will break you down into teams for a sample recovery. I am passing out a pre-test that I would like you to take a few minutes to complete. (pass out test, wait 15 minutes then exchange papers for grading,)Every answer on the pre-test is false, count the number of □T□□s marked on the paper and put that number at the top of the page. You can return the tests after you have marked them. This block of instruction should help to clarify each of those questions and stop some of the myths and confusion about Mortuary Affairs.

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      ð#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########º###TLO:  To be able to execute
Unit Level Mortuary Affairs Operations and understand the Army Mortuary Affairs
SystemREF: AR 638-2, JTTP 4-06http:\\WWW.dtic.mil\doctrine\je1\jointpub.htm
```

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########c###Our purpose for getting together today is two fold. First I want to familiarize you with the overall picture of how mortuary affairs works in the ARMY and second to address what your requirements are at the unit level.References for this block of instruction are:AR 638-2JTTP 4-06 the JTTP is available on the WWW at the address listed on the slide□

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########÷###There are three sub programs in the Army MA program.They are listed here in order of priority and activation sequence Current Death is the program that is active in peace time and during low intensity conflict where casualties are expected to be low.Concurrent Return Program is initiated when casualties exceed capabilities of receiving mortuary and internal evacuation assets.Graves Registration is activated when casualties exceed capabilities for evacuation, refrigeration, and processing. ¿

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o#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########□###Temporary IntermentApproving
Authority for temporary Interment is the GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDERi.e.. GEN
SchwartzkopfDesert Storm/Desert Shield

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########é###Graves Registration is exactly what it says, registration of temporary Interments or □graves□ in the Theater of Operations. Interring or □Burying□ American soldiers in a foreign country is a highly sensitive issue both politically and for the morale of your soldiers. It takes the approval of the Geographic Combatant Commander. These are usually 4 star generals responsible for all operations in their area of the world. During Desert Storm the CENTCOM commander was GEN Schwartzkopf.z

##########ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########¹###Temporary interment is only considered if we cannot evacuate from theater and we have too many remains to store in available refrigeration. Before it is considered all other options will be explored, i.e. local refrigeration, contract transportation, shipping via rail, sea or truck if air superiority cannot be obtained etc...Temporary Interment is an indicator that the war is going badly, we□ve lost air superiority, we don□t have friendly assets available and we have too many dead to process.The only exception is for units that have lost all contact with higher head quarters and cannot effectively evac to a MACP, or medical facility. For example SF units working behind enemy lines.#

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#######u###GRREG PROGRAMLast used in Korea....North Korea is just now allowing
US MA teams recover remains from UN cemeteries#
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###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d##########□###This is why we don’t use temporary burial, there is no guarantee that you will be able to retrieve the remains you inter after the fight.#

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#############mythsID tags are not used for positive ID of remains.ID tags are not used to tag Remains PouchID tags are not placed between the teeth of the deceased for IDThe notch in the old ID tags was to hold the tag still while it was printed.History The first use of ID tags was during the Civil War, soldiers would pin notes to their uniform or carve their names onto wooden disks that they tied around their neck so that their remains would not be left unidentified on the battle field.UsesID tags are used for tentative ID for remains and for quick reference in medical facilities for blood type, religious pref etc.A positive ID cannot be made using ID tags because soldiers exchange them, trade them, or pick up lost ones. There is no guarantee that the ID tag is that soldier□s tag.

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Å#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########¥###Positive Identification     of
Remains Fingerprints (FBI) Dental (Army Forensic Odentalogist) DNA (National
Labs)**ALL other methods establishtentative ID ONLY!□
```

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########V###Remains can only be positively identified using these three methods.You are non deployable in an SRC if you do not have a DNA sample on file and a panoramic X-ray. Fingerprints are done when you enter the Army and are maintained in a DOD file at the FBI.Fingerprints can be obtained even from severely decomposed bodies and Positive dental ID can be made on as little as 1 tooth.Standard DNA testing can be done as long as some soft tissue sample can be obtained.A process of mitochondrial DNA testing can be done on bone fragments if a DNA sample from a maternal relative can be obtained.

##########ÿ#ÿÿd#########d#########L###When a soldier dies he/she is evacuated from the place of death to the nearest MACP with as much information about the incident as is available. PE is not removed from the remains.At the MACP the remains are logged in , a case file is established, PE is removed and inventoried on a DD1076, body cavities are searched for Explosive ordinance, and fingerprints are taken if time allows. The remains are then tagged, placed in a human remains pouch and stored until transportation is coordinated and remains are manifest for evacuation to the TMEP.Upon receipt at the TMEP, PE is reinventoried and checked against the 1076 and all discrepancies are noted. The remains are received and processed again as it was at the collection point, any additional info will be collected, forensic photographs are taken of the remains and body charting may be done at this point indicating parts missing, wounds etc. after processing a new human remains pouch is used and the remains are stored until transportation is arranged, usually by air. The TMEP is usually located at an airfield or FLS.Preparation of the remains for final disposition is done at a CONUS/OCONUS Mortuary, civilian contracted morticians complete the actual preparation, There is no MOS for Morticians in the ARMY. ARMY mortuaries are located in Lanstuhl, GE; Korea; and Panama. Air Force mortuaries are located in Travis Air Force Base,CA and Dover, DE. Positive ID is made at the receiving mortuary. The Person Authorized to Determine Disposition (PADD) designated on the DA Form 93, is then contacted for final disposition of Remains.

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########Ú###-The losing unit is responsible for evacuation of the remains to the nearest MACPIf the soldier dies while in a medical facility that facility is responsible to evac the remains to the nearest MACP and to inform the losing unit-The MA team will sign for the remains and PE with the remains and then takes responsibility for it.-The MA team signs over responsibility for remains and PE to the truck driver or convoy commander taking the remains to the TMEP using a DD 1075 -The MA team at the TMEP inventories and signs for all remains and PE listed on the DD 1075 from the convoy commander. -A rep from the TMEP accompanies the remains to the airfield and signs over responsibility to the Air Force when they are manifested on a DD 1384 and loaded on the aircraft. -The receiving Mortuary will inventory and sign for remains at the receiving airfield.-An escort is assigned to accompany the remains of deceased soldiers from the mortuary to the funeral as designated by the PADD.

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########þ###A Representative of the Casualty and Memorial Affairs Operation Center (CMAOC) at PERSCOM has soldiers specifically dedicated to notification of next of kin or PADD.Notification is done in person by a soldier of equal or greater rank in dress greens with as much information as is available about circumstances of the the death and current disposition of the remains.Notification is done only after positive ID is made.A commander may notify family members by letter or phone after the in- person notification is made, he/she can cause more harm than good if notification is done before the in-person notification.A Casualty Assistance Officer will be assigned by the CMAOC after initial notification is made, it will not be the same person as the notifier.

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Unit Level Responsibilities Recovery Teams Supplies on hand Recover remains and PE Collect and Inventory PE and TA50 Transport Remains to MACP Submit DA1156 casualty feeder report Submit DA 1155 witness statements

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########Â###-Now lets get down to your responsibilities at the unit level.-Who here has been designated as a MA recovery team member. Teams need to be identified an trained in advance so they don□t waste time deciding who does what when time is critical. -Teams need to be aware of what supplies are available, NSNs to reorder when necessary and where supplies are kept.- It is the units responsibility to recover its own dead, MA teams only come in to clear an area after hostilities have ended. IE Vietnam, Korea etc-It is the units responsibility to collect and inventory both PE on the remains and in the unit area and the rear. (REAR D) only PE on the remains is evaced to the MACP.-The unit will transport remains or request required transportation if organic assets are not available. S4 channels.-A DA1156 must be submitted through S1 channels to generate a request for a replacement and to initiate the personnel actions required such as SGLI, pay etc.

ö¯ùV#ß#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########¡###   Recovery Teams
Identified in advance 2-4 man teams for every areaunit is operating in. i.e.
      1 ea platoon   1 ea MST/contact team   1 ea remote work
siter

##########ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#############-Teams need to be identified by the unit in advance and they need to practice as a team prior to deployment. -enough teams need to identified and trained for all areas the unit will be operating in. MSTs, contact teams etc need to have trained individuals as they are away from the parent unit.-teams can use field expedient stretchers and material available to cover and move the remains, feet first.-human remains pouches should be used to evac remains to MACP, tags should be used to match remains, PE and portions to site sketch.

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Supplies Based on casualty estimates Deploy with assets on hand Human Remains Pouches Personal Effects Bags Ziplock bags String tags DD 1076, DA 1156, DA 1155

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#############-A basic load for MA items is determined based on casualty estimates for the unit, it is not 1 per soldier.-PE bags are for loose PE found around the incident. Do not remove PE from the remains-Ziplock bags are used to protect paperwork and PE from bodily fluids.-String tags are used to mark parts, remains and PE in ref to site diagram or with tentative id information.-DD 1076 are inventories for personal effects.-DA 1156 is a casualty feeder report and should be issued to every soldier upon deployment.(hand out 1156)

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Recovery Missions Check for ordinance Recover all portions, remains and PE Sketch of recovery site Tag and ID all parts, remains, PE Separate parts, loose PE and remains Incident statement from witnesses

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########û###-Before going on a recovery mission coordinate for EOD if required or use organic mine teams.-Don□t leave anything behind.-If time allows sketch the area and location of all portions of remains, remains and PE-If there are witnesses get statements of what occurred-Do not mix portions of remains.-Portions should be tagged separately and can be put together in on bag.-Use GPS if avail or determine grid coordinates using a map and compass with terrain association to give exact location of incident. #

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d##########□###There are two types of PE that which can be found on the remains and that which is in the unit area. PE on the remains needs to be left on the remains. Don□t remove it.PE will be removed tagged and inventoried at the MACP or TMEP not before.PE in the Unit Areas and in the rear is collected and inventoried by a SCMO appointed by the commander. These items are safeguarded and when a PE depot is operational it will be shipped from the unit sealed and inventoried through the TMEP (TMEP does not break seal or inventory) to the DEPOT.Ref handout. 8B-SI4V--B6.6(H1)AR 638-2 gives regulatory guidance for dealing with personal effects

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#######·### Transport Remains Dignity and Respect Organic Assets if Avail Never stack remains Loaded feet first on vehicles Try not to use ration trucks Unit escorted if possible Coveredÿ

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########m###Treat Remains with dignity and respect at all timesCover remains, leave clothing on remains, remove TA50 if serviceableFor protection and tradition load bodies on vehicles as they would enter if alive Feet first.Vehicles used for transport should have tarps for safety, respect and morale of soldiersIf trans assets are not available request through S4 channels

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Personnel Actions Submit DA 1156 to BN PAC as soon as possible to generate request for replacement   A DA 1155 required for remains not recovered *Info, not form, is important!B

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d##########!###Hand out DA1156 to soldiers and explain process.Unit can call in report or submit info on blank paper to PAC it is the info not the form that is important.The DA1155 is a witness statement, a soldier cannot be reported as dead unless someone can prove he/she died and was not taken captive.SGLI and your DA 93. Married soldiers cannot designate a PADD. It is your Spouse, no matter who you write down. Estranged spouses should be divorced or they may have you cremated without your parents/children or other relatives even having a say. #

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########Ã###The last two pages of this packet are provided to assist you with your class, print them out on paper and make as many copies as you will need, they are not meant to be displayed on a view graph.#

##########ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#############T/F 1. The Graves Registration Program is the Army□s primary program for handling Human RemainsT/F 2. Units who have soldiers killed in action should bury the remains and report the location of the grave to higher headquartersT/F 3. The Company Commander is the approval authority for the burial of his/her soldiers killed in actionT/F 4. Mortuary affairs specialist are responsible for recovering remains and evacuating them to the nearest mortuary affairs collection point.T/F 5. All personal effects should be removed from a deceased soldier and held by his battle buddy.T/F 6. A positive identification can be made by visual inspection by a soldier in the deceased soldier□s unit.T/F 7. A positive identification of a remains can be made by the ID tags.T/F 8. Remains can be positively identified at the mortuary affairs collection point.T/F 9. All 92M, mortuary affairs specialists, do is embalm and prepare remains for funerals.T/F 10. In the event of a traumatic death, i.e. anti-personnel mines, where there are disassociated portions of remains,   only large significant portions are recovered and returned to the family.T/F 11. Unless a remains is intact it cannot be identified. T/F 12. US soldiers were buried in theater during Desert Storm.□

###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########r###You can make copies of this test and distribute them prior to training. The answer to every question is false and each of the issues is addressed during the training provided in this packet. These are some of the myths and mistakes most often associated with mortuary affairs. This slide is not meant to be shown on a view graph as the lettering is too small to read.

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Center#########Microsoft PowerPoint
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